SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

A meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of New Hanover county will be held at Thalian Hall, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY, April 23d, 1861, for the purpose of forming a Southern Rights organization for the county, and also for the appointment of delegates to the Southern Rights Mass Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 20th day of May next. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday. President Lincoln having made a formal call upon North Carolina for two regiments to assist in coercing the "Confederate States," and Governor Ellis having positively refused to respond to this call, as of course any North Carolinian would have done under the same circumstances, the issue is now actually made between North Carolina and the administration at Washauthorities and her people to see that the forts erected within her limits and intended for her protection, be not held in the name of the State of North Carolina, and still open. will be so held while this issue is pending, and until the Events crowd upon us fast. Lincoln follows up conservation of property, provided that occupancy is Maryland respond to Governor Hicks? permitted to be peaceful, but if our fellow citizens occupying these forts in the name of the State, are attackbe sustained against all comers and by all means.

Fort Macon, at Beaufort Harbor, we understand, was taken possession of some days since, and that forces are concentrating there.

munity was deeply excited on the subject of the Forts whenever circumstances may require. at the mouth of our harbor, and it was finally decided to occupy them in pursuance of orders. The flag of North Carolina now waves over Johnson and Caswell. It was desirable that the action of our community should be as quietly taken as possible, and therefore no reference was made to the matter in yesterday's or Monday's issue of the town papers, nor did any dispatches go off on the subject-none, at least, to the North.

As, however, the matter has got into the Charleston papers, and further, as we now learn, that Col. Gardner, of volunteer aids to Gen. Beauregard: Col. A. R. and cast her destiny with the Con elerate States of the former commander at Charleston, but who has been staying here during the winter on furlough, posted off from Capt. Arthur M. Manigault, Hon. W. Porcher Miles, here for Washington City on yesterday's afternoon train, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Col. Louis T. Wigfall, Gen. A. having indicated a determination to report to the Lin- J. Gouzales, Col. Chas. Alston, jr., Col. S. R. Proctor. ate States which now floats so gloriously from Fort Sumier, coln administration all that had been done, and no doubt all that it is proposed to do, so far as he could ascertain it, we feel that there is no longer any reason for further reticence on our part. It was only after Col. G. left that the fact of his indicated intention became known

We are no advocates of anything contrary to law, especially in the case of a gentleman as far advanced in life as Col. Gardner, but this we do say, that if this be so, and if Col. Gardner's ideas of his duty to his Government, dictate to him to pursue this course, then his residence here, and his intercourse with our people, must become mutually undesirable, and ought not to be prolonged. The committee of safety are prudent and discreet men, and we commend this matter to their atten- through the mail. The feeling there is very strong.

Let us now say to our people in all sections of the State this: The young men of Wilmington are in Cas well and Johnson. We will all stand by them to the last. Wilmington now foots the bills. Send on from all parts men, money and provisions, especially men and provisions. This is no time to watch and wait while a Federal fleet is off our coast ready to pounce down upon us. We call upon the Cape Fear section and all other sections. We see that old Mecklenburg in a recent meeting makes a tender. Come along.

All eyes are now fixed upon North Carolina and Virginia. Will they submit to the coercion of Abraham Lincoln? Can they do it? We say that they neither will nor can.

We await intelligence from Richmond with breathless interest. Virginia holds a high trust. May she worthily discharge it.

We would now take occasion to seriously warn the people of the North that if they calculate upon the people of the South being paralized by intestine divisions be as one man when the day of trial comes. Those who held on strongest to the Union will equally resent the imputation of submissionism. Shoulder to shoulder we must all stand, and we will stand, and we cannot be conquered or coerced.

Confederate and Palmetto Flags. The Barque Charles Smith, Capt. Gilbert, owned by Messrs. Harriss & Howell of this town, has the flag of the Confederate States flying at her mast-head to-day.

where we trust it will always waive. The Schr. Sarah Bruen, Capt. Douglas, has also displayed the Palmetto flag. The vessel is owned by Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee-two regi-Messrs. Dollner & Potter, of New York. Capt. Douglas is a native North Carolinian, and wishes to see his old State take her position with the Confederate States, and leave the old rotten hulk presided over by Abraham Lincoln and his myrmidens.

The Raleigh Banner refers to our having been in that city last week, and that we came and went unmolested. We were in Raleigh last week. We remained some hours there passing around as usual and speaking to acquaintances as formerly, and certainly without the slightest interruption or incivility. We Capital, but we forbear repeating them, as we do not wish to do or say anything to revive the feelings of irritation which appear to be subsiding there. We pre- the fleet. The Isabel will return to this city. sume that the different accounts given to us were more or less colored by the different feelings of those giving them, and this without any disposition to deceive.

ment of the gist of Seward's reply to the Southern Commissioners is the conversation of the Commissioners themselves as reported to us by a reliable party, who from Charleston, that the steamer Carolina, running befelt no hesitation in repeating it as it was not at all confidential. The prompt issuing of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men confirms the opinion of terpretation of Mr. Seward's language.

The Republican papers from the North indicate serious fears for Washington City which, they say is the weakest point of their dominion. There may be something more in this than mere apprehension. It is quite possible that Mr. Lincoln may feel called upon to make as rapid and secret a flight from Washington as he made to that city. It is certain that he cannot expect to endeavor to enforce his authority against the consent of the people of the seven Confederated States, without retaliation on their part.

We have from Mr. Kelley, Godey's Lady's Book for May. It appears to be a very good number. York to look into the workings of the new tariff act.

Wilmington is a unit! We know no party but the party of the South! We bury past contests and their recollections. We cease to quarrel over names .-This is the main point of the State—the first to receive Lincoln's attentions. We all, no matter where born, north or south, in Europe or America, will meet the issue as best we may. Men of the State! sustain us, and sustain also our brethren at Beaufort Harbor. We must not fail! Now is the time to come forward.

We have floating on our flag staff a beautiful flag of the Confederate States, ordered by us from Charleston, through Messrs. Kahnweiler & Brothers .-We state this latter fact for the information of those

As yet Charleston has not been blockaded, at least so we judge from the following clipped from the Charleston Courier of yesterday :-

The Fleet.-It is about time that these vessels of war off our harbor were accounted for. Inquiry is becoming rife concerning their business, and rumors were abroad yesterday that liberties had been taken with ships ington, and she, too, may at any time become the subject entering or leaving this port, but we could not obtain deem it proper to state to you that the meeting was large, of coercion. Under these circumstances it behooves her any authenticated instance, and we hope we shall not. | composed of individuals from all parts of the county, withyawl boat, and he informs us that he went on board one turned against herself or used as instruments in her sub; of the vessels of war outside and inquired if the port was and the great change which has taken place in the public jugation. As a defensive measure these forts are now blockaded, when they informed him that the port was mind since last election. We are ready in Old Brunswick to

position of North Carolina is definitely fixed. How that his proclamation with his demand for troops as rapidly position ought to be taken, we have no doubt, and now as the telegraph can bear the despatches of his Secretary we have none either as to how it will be taken. Her of War. North Carolina is called upon for her quota place is with the South. But in the meantime, while to assist in the subjugation of her sister States of the she is deciding her course, she must not do so under the South. The reply of Governor Ellis is precisely what menance of Federal guns upon Federal fortresses. While it ought to be. So is that of the Governor of Ken North Carolina remains in the Union, there will be no tucky. Governor Hicks of Maryland responds to the attack nor aggression, but a peaceful occupancy and call for troops to be used against the South Will quested to act as Secretary.

On taking the Chair Col. Howard in a few eloquent re-

At a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at the Town Hall, of a large number of citizens of Wilmington who ed by any force, no matter from what quarter, they must are exempt from military service, Col. JOHN MCRAE

was called to the chair, and A. A. Brown, secretary. After discussion, it was resolved to form two military organizations of "exempts," one for that part of the town north, and one for that part of the town south, of On Monday and yesterday (Tuesday) our whole com- Market street, to be called into active service in the town aside party lines, which have always been drawn so closely

> is outside of the Bar blockading that port. They report that the Steamer Carolina, from Florida, with passen- acclamation : gers had been turned back and landed her passengers at

Also that the Isabel with Anderson and his men on board had not yet been permitted to sail for New York.

AIDS TO GEN. BEAUREGARD .- The following is a list Chisolm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Col. James Chesnut, jr.,

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN .-- The Board of Directors of the Bank of Charleston have unanimously agreed to take \$200,000 of the Confederate Loan.

The Bank of Chester, S. C., will take \$50,000.

GUNS FOR NORTH CAROLINA - We understand (says) the Charleston Mercury) that several heavy guns will be spared to North Carolina, in obedience to the request of Governor Ellis. They will be forwarded im-

ty, on first hearing of the capture of Fort Sumter, and seven more on receiving a confirmation of that news

We have heretofore neglected to acknowledge the receipt of a vessel in the shape of a segar, labelled Old Rye," from Mr. Lane, on Second street, under City Hotel. We have not tried its contents-but have no doubt Mr. Lane has plenty more of the same sort left, and that it is as represented, pure "Old Rye."

The Associate of the Journal returns his thanks for the present of a jur of "Pure Cream," from Dr. Thos. B. Carr, of this place. Dr. C. we believe has a to bring about, by all honorable means, complete unanimity dairy of some note, and can furnish our citizens at short notice with pure cream or fresh milk.

DEBow's REVIEW .- We have this standard work for April. It is fully equal to any of those which have its proceedings. The meeting then adjourned sine die. preceded it and contains many able articles which derive especial interest from the peculiar position of the country at the present time.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The following is the form of the call made upon the respective State Governors for troops. issued through the War Department to-day : To Governor Hicks, of Maryland .- Sir: Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia "to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections, repel invasions," &c., they will act upon a most mistaken notion. We will all approved Feb. 20. 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as in antry or riflemen, for a period of three

months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its ren dezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an offlcer or o'ficers, to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as fol-

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connec tient, Delaware, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota-each one regiment.

ments each. New York-seventeen regiments. Ohio-thirteen regiments

New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri-four re-

llinois and Indiana-six regiments each.

Virginia -three regiments. It is ordered that each regiment shall consist, in the aggregate, officers and men, of seven hundred and eighty .-The total thus to be called out is seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninety-one. The remainder to constitute the seventy-five thousand, under the President's proclamation, will be composed of troops of the District of Co-

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS COMMAND. -The steamship Isabel left this barbor yesterday mornheard different versions of recent occurrences at the State | ing, and went outside the Bar, near the transport steamship Baltic, to which vessel Major Anderson and his troops were transferred, the Baltic leaving in the afternoon for New York, at which time she swas saluted by

Charleston Mercury, 16th inst.

STEAMER CAROLINA FIRED ON AND CHASED BY A U. S. VESSEL.-While on the steamer returning from Fort Sumter to Charleston on Saturday evening we The Favetteville Observer may talk about jokes heard some four or five heavy guns and saw the smoke as much as it pleases, but the foundation for our state- at a great distance, in the direction of Stono Inlet. No one at the time could account for the firing. Some supposed that some of the outer batteries had fired a salute. We learned vesterday on the cars, while coming tween this port and Charleston, was fired on by one of | zard, Maj. Wm. Dixon, Elias Carr, E. R. Coward, R. D. the small steamers of the fleet and chased. The Carolina ran into a cove, where she waited the tide to enable her to come to Charleston through the Wappoo the Commissioners, and shows the correctness of their in- Cut. Whether the fleet intended to take the steamer to obtain her pilot to take their ships into Charleston, or was blockading the port, is a matter of speculation.

> after the surrender, and photographed the scene inside from five different points of view. As the work of renovation began soon afterwards, of course his pictures present the only true representation of the condition of the Fort when surrendered. One of his views includes list of delegates. that splendid company, the Palmetto Guards. The pictures were taken by the accomplished artist, Mr. A. A. Pelot .- Mercury.

Savannah News, 15th inst.

Lord Lyons has sent a special messenger to New

CAROLINA CITY, N. C., April 14th, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS: This afternoon, exactly at 3 o'clock the steamer Cora landed at Fort Macon with a large number

of the citizens of Beaufort and Morehead City, and the cadets of the A. M. Institute, all under command of Col. Pender, a gallant son of old Edgecombe. In view of the recent news from the South, we deemed it our duty and our interest to take possession of the Fort before a Federal garrison shou'd be placed in it by the treach erous head of affairs at Washington; and we did seize it, and it is now in possession of North Carolinians, for whose

defence only it was originally intended. Sergeant Alexander, the only person we found in charge, acted very gentlemanly, and offered no resistance, but said that he regretted the necessity we felt ourselves under; said he had been in the U. S. Army thirty years; was a nativeorn Scotchman, and had no sectional feeling for any part of the whole quondam Union.

This section was quite friendly to the Union a few weeks since, but the Unionists now are disappearing like the leaves who wish to obtain similar flags. There are seven stars from the trees in Autumn. The little son of a prominent there now, but there is room for more, and they are comof the eye, as the steamer left the wharf for the Fort, Well, we've got Pa right at last?" And there is no doubt but the whole State is

if her voice could be heard. For the Journal. SMITHVILLE, April 16th, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS: I herewith transmit you a report of the proceedings of a Southern Rights meeting, held in the Court House in Smithville last night. At the same time, I Capt. Williams, of the British ship Mary Crocker, out any distinction of party, and was of the most enthusinow outside the Bar, reached this city yesterday in his astic description. I deem the meeting to have been a very important one, as showing the state of public feeling here,

> big majority when the question of secession is again put before the people. We don't expect to send any troops from this county to help fill up Abe Lincoln's requisition for | [L seventy-five thousand men. Of that let him rest assured. Very respectfully.

SMITHVILLE, April 15th, 1861. Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of Brunswick county, without distinction of party, met at the Court House in this place, this evening, when Col Henry N. Howard was unanimously called to the Chair, and Dr W G. Curtis re-

marks, explained the object of the meeting to be the e'ec- of men. tion of delegates to represent Brunswick county in the Conven ion to be held in Charlotte on the 20th of May. On motion, a Committee of three, consisting of Dr. John H. Hill, Joseph Green, and Dr. S. D. Thurston, was appoint ed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the

During the retirement of these gentlemen, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Robert Strange and Geo. Davis, Esqrs. The speeches of both these gentlemen were most effective, and were received with great enthusiasm by their auditors They exhorted their fellow citizens to throw in Brunswick county, and to stand as they then did upon the common platform of Southern Rights. And the people as w th one voice responded, "we will do it." Passengers from Charleston report that a federal fleet | After these gentlemen had fini-hed speaking, the Commit-

esolutions, through their Chairman, Dr. John H. Hill, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by WHEREAS, The Legi lature of this State has declared by an almost unanimous voice, that North Carolina would not submit to an attempt to coerce the Confederate States, and whereas, an attempt at coercion has recently been made at

Charleston, which has been gloriously and successfully re-Resolved, That North Carolina, true as she has ever been to her plighted word, should at once separate herself from the Black Repub ican Consolidated Government of the North

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Brunswick County, hail with joy and acclamation the result of the late achievement at Charleston, and we believe we can, with confidence pledge to our brethren at the South, that the flag of the Con ederwill, ere long, be seen streaming from the Capital of North Reso.ved, That we appeal to the Governor of the State,

to convene the Legislature, so that a Convention of the peop'e may at once be called, to absolve the citizens of the State, from all allegiance to the present Union, and that North Carolina, as her interest and honor demand, may form | ed by mail. one of the Confederate States of the South. On motion-voted that the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent this County in the Charlotte ! onvention, and that the same delegates be empowered to at end the Convention at Newbern, which precedes by a few days that

LIST OF DELEGATES. Peter Rourk, J. F. Pigot, Joseph Pigot, J. McKinzie, Jes-Seven guns were fired at Greenville, Pitt Coun. ard, Dr. W. G. Cortis, Jomes Davis, Wm. A. Robbins, Jr., oseph Green, J. P. Lenon, D. S. Cowan, J. M. Lewis, T. D. Meares, John H. Hill, H. C. Leonard, Owen D. Holmes, John D. Taylor, John B. Evans, John Biggs, P. Prioleau, S. D. Thuston, Wesley Galloway, Joseph Davis, John C. Swain, G. W. Swain, T. C. Mclihenney, Wm. Watters, Thomas Lowan, Sr., Abram Otway, R. W. Woodsides, Wm. H. Mercer, George Smith, B. D. Applewhite, Dr. Thomas Bill, Thomas Cowan, Jr., John H. Brooks, D. A. C. Tolson, H. C. Smith, Dr. L. Frink, Geo. E. Knox, S. B. Stanland, am'l Frink, Jr., J. Frink, J. B. Gause, P. C. Millikin, D. K. Bennett, D. K. Mints, Henry Gore, W. H. Gore.

On motion of Joseph Green, Fsq., the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. Mr. Charles Allen being loudly called for, responded in a very able and patriotic manner, amid the loud and repeated On motion of Dr. John H. Hill, it was unanimously voted

that this meeting do resolve itself into a permanent Southern Rights Association, to work in all parts of the countyof sentiment on the subject of Southern Rights and Southern On motion, it was voted that the thanks of the meeting be

presented to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they have presided over the meeting, and that the Wilmington Journal and Herald he requested to publish H. N. HOWALD, Chairman. W. G. CURTIS, Secretary.

From the Rough Notes.

Southern Rights Meeting in Greene. On Tuesday of April Superior Court, a large assembly of the citizens of Greene county convened at the Court House Fnow Hill; on motion of Abner Rouse, E-q, J. P. peight was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. On motion of Thos. L. Vail, Allen Croom was requested o act as Secretary.

The Chair appainted the following gentlemen to draft esolutions for the deliberation of the meeting: W. J. Ras- leston bar, having stopped the vessels in regular trade. oury, Thos. L. Vail, Dr. G. W. Ward, Jacob Mercer, R. D. Warren, T. E. Hooker and Maj. Wm. Dixon. During the recess of the committe, the Rev. James Mahoney, was cal- resign. led for, who responded in a short, thrilling speech in favor of immediate secession Loud calls for E. A. Thompson, Fsq. Mr. Thompson arose and in his usual eloquent style, spoke strongly in favor

of the Southern Rights' party. The committee then reported the following Resolutions: WHEREAS, it is proposed to hold a mass meeting at Newern, on the 25th and 26th inst., for the purpose of organizing more efficiently the Southern Rights party of North arolina, in this Congressional District, and to take measires to have the same represented in the general and grand convention, which is to assemble at Charlotte on the 20th lay, prox .: therefore,

Chair to represent this county in the Mass Meeting at New gates to represent this county at Charlotte.

Resolved. That whilst we have heretofore expressed firm attachment to the Union our fathers formed, and to the Constitution as they interpreted it, we are now convinced from the declaration of the leaders of the party which have taken possession of the Government at Washington that they intend to administer this Government upon principles and according to a construction of the Federal Constitution which is inimical to the dearest rights and most sacred honor of the Southern States, and having as we trust a proper appreciation of both, we feel that we cannot consistently with their preservation longer remain in a government where they are entirely disregarded.

Resolved, That after a proposition for an honorable ad-ustment has been inaugurated by the mother of States and tatesmen, one of the aggrieved party and every proposal offer of his Tennessee division has been accepted. which was in the least degree calculated to grant us our just rights were defeated, and finally by patching up a miserable cheat, and pluuder, and presenting it as a compromise is an insult to our understanding, a reflection upon our patriotism, and perfect mockery of anything like justice from their

Resolved. That we consider it alike due to the honor and interest of North Carolina, to attach herself to the Southern Confederacy, as the only question for her to decide is, whether she will remain in the old Union and under the Constitution as interpreted by abolitionists or in the Southern Confederacy with the interpretation which the fathers

Resolved. That the Chair appoint an executive committee of seven for the county. Which resolutions were unanimously adopted. Delegates appointed to the mass meeting at Newbern-viz: R. W. Best, W. H. Edmundson, Lem'l M. Hardy, J. C.

Edwards, Arvil Sugg, I. E. Hooker, Dr. Masters, Jno. Griz-Warren, Thomas Hughes, sen., J. R. Murphy, B. F. Moore, A. J. Rasbery, Richard Dixon, W. A. Brand, W. A. Darden,

jun., J. M. Cox.

Delegates appointed to attend Charlotte the 20th May, viz: Thos. L. Vail, Geo. W. Lane, Haywood Edmundson, W. J. Rasbery, Dr. T. T. Holiday, J. T. Freeman, C. H. Albritton, Wm. Canady, Henry Grady, Abner Rouse, John Turnage, R. A. L. Carr, Thos. H. Sugg, Thos. Q. Dail, Jon-Savannah News, 15th inst.

Interior of Fort Sumter.—Stereoscopic Views of the Ruins Inside.—Bolles, the enterprising photographist, gained admission to Fort Sumter early on the morning after the surrender, and photographed the scene inside

Interior of Fort Sumter.—Stereoscopic Views of the Ruins Inside.—Bolles, the enterprising photographist, gained admission to Fort Sumter early on the morning after the surrender, and photographed the scene inside the proposed across of the proceedings and send to the News.

to prepare a copy of the proceedings and send to the Newbern Progress and Goldsboro Rough Notes, with the request list of delegates. J. P. SPEIGHT, CH'MN.

A. CROOM, Sec'y. FROM HAVANA .- NEW ORLEANS, April 9th .- Dates from Havana to the 4th instant state that three more ships had sailed for St. Domingo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15 -- A. M. By the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past and are opposed, and the execution thereof ob structed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississipp f, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshalls by law: Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and I hereby do call forth the militia in the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to mainnational Union, and the perpetuating of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough tain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth, will probably be to re-possess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed consistently with the object a oresaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or nterference with property; or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combination aforesaid, to disperse and retire ; eaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date. Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider do our duty in favor of Southern Rights, and to roll up a and determine such measures as, in their wisde u, the public safety and interest may seem to demand. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused

the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at] the city of Washington this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United

States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President : WILLIAM H. S. WARD, Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C., April 16, 1861-10 P. M. Gov. Hicks has informed the Secretary of War that Maryland will respond to the call and furnish her quota

APRIL 16th, 1861-10:15 P. M. The New York Hera'd office on yesterday displayed the stars and stripes, and this morning's issue has four leading articles fully endorsing and sustaining the policy

The tollowing are the responses by telegraph of the Governors of North Carolina and Kentucky, to the call

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington D. C., April 15th. 1861. To JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina: ments of military for immediate service. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

GOV. ELLIS' REPLY. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., April 15. To Hon. Simon Cameron

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .:

Your cispatch is received, and if genuine, which its extraordinary character leads me to doubt, I have to say in reply that I regard the levy of troops made by the Administration for the purpose of subjugating the States of the South as in violation of the Constitution, and a gross asurpation of power. I can be no party to this wicked violation of the laws of the country and to this war upon the liberties of a free people. You can get no troops from North Carolina. I will reply more in detail when your "call" is receive

JOHN W. ELLIS, Governor of North Carolina. GOV. MAGOFFIN'S REPLY. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 15th, 1861.

To the Secretary of War: Your dispatch has been received. In answer, I say sie Lancaster, J. hn Mercer, John S. Brooks, Henry N. How- emphaticaly that Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subjugating her sister southern States. B. MAGOFFIN, (Sig ed) Governor of Kentucky.

> The Secretary of War indicates that independent military companies, volunteering directly to him, will be accepted from these States.

COUNCIL OF STATE. Governor Ellis has called a meeting of the Council of

WILMINGTON, DEL., April 17th, 1861. On yesterday the largest meeting ever held here took place, when resolutions censuring Bayard for placing the State in a talse position, and repudiating him for his

treachery, were adopted. Washington, April 17th, 1861. It is reported, but it has not yet been confirmed, that the Government will call for one hundred and fifty thousand additional troops. Also, that Engineers have selected positions in and around Washington for the

defence of the City. VIRGINIA CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Va., April 16th-P. M. The Convention is now in secret session. The Re-

A telegram from Gov. Pickens to Ex-Governor Wise says it is reported that there are eleven vessels off Char-The papers express confidence that Gen. Scott will

The Richmond Whig hauled down the Union flag his morning, and run up the flag of Virginia. FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, April 15th, 1861. The Montgomery Cabinet will wait Lincoln's official proclamation before action. Gen. Pillow has just arrived here to offer President

Davis a division of Tennessee troops. Vice President Resolved. That twenty-one delegates be appointed by the Stephens has just arrived. Everybody is delighted with the encouraging news from Virginia.

cate his seat at Montgomery, and Vice President Stephens will assume the duties of the President, and Mr. Davis will then make Richmond his headquarters within ten days, Beauregard second in command. Gen. Bragg can take care of Pensacola.

MONTGOMERY, ALA, April 17th, 1861. Thirty-two thousand more troops have been ordered out to-day. Perfect confidence exists among the au thorities that they can whip Lincoln. General Pillow's NEW YORK, April 16th, 1861.

The steamship Philadelphia is rapidly loading with guns and munitions of war, and may carry troops to the South. She is nearly ready for sea. A meeting of the citizens will be had to-day, when

arrangements will be made for a public meeting to sus tain the Government. The seventh and eighth regiments hold themselves in

companies will be formed. Gen. Ward of Scott's Life Guard, is expected to assist in the organization of a regiment. Col. Bennett, of Brooklyn, says that they will support the government to

Orders have been received from Washington to fill up the federal regiments as speedily as possible. The Recruiting offices are crowded with applicants.

The second regiment of New Jersey will tender their

services to the Government. About 600 Wide Awakes, it is said, will do the same. It is stated that Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, will, in Black. few days, tender to the Federal authorities several

thousand troops. FROM FORT PICKENS. PENSACOLA, April 13th, 1861. Shot and munitions have been landed at Fort Pick-

PHILADELPHIA, April 11th, 1861. The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown and frigate St. Lawrence are to be fitted out immediately.

ens by the federal fleet.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17th, 1861. All the courts have adjourned. A special messenger has arrived en route from Montgomery to consult about the defence of Texas. The feeling of resistance is strong on all sides.

Several pieces of ordnance were taken to forts Jackson and St. Philips to-day. More volunteers are on their way to Pensacola.

KENTUCKY AGAINST LINCOLN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17th, 1861. A large and enthusiastic meeting held here opposed the war policy of Lincoln. Resolutions were passed unanimously declaring that Kentucky will not permit the marching of troops against the Confederacy, but will share the latter's destiny if war comes. A similar know, was truly grand and terrific. The firing reac ed its most awful climax at about ten o'clock. The heavens were

CONCORD, N. H., April 17th, 1861. The State has tendered a loan of \$30,000 to the federal government

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 17th, 1861. There is intense excitement here. There was a tremendous meeting last night, when it was resolved that Memphis was out of the Union. No Union men here

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17th, 1861. The Legislature has adjourned sine die.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17th, 1861. It is understood here that Gov. Jackson will refuse to comply with the requisition of Lincoln. Boston, April 17th, 1861.

Seventeen hundred volunteers are quartered at Faneuil Hall FORT KERNEY, N., April 16th, 1861. Capt. Bell is en route to join the Confederate army

LATER FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, April 15, 1861. The steamer Fulton, from Southampton, with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst., has arrived.

Cotton.-Small sales at unchanged prices, but market easier. Other articles steady but dull, and markets The revolutionary war feeling existing throughout

Eastern Europe is on the increase. Victoria had received a new Italian Minister. For the Journal PUBLIC MEETING IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY .- An raging. The flames soon burst through the roofs of the

adjourned meeting of the Southern Rights Party, was houses within its walls. The densest black smoke and the adjourned meeting of the Southern Rights Party, was held at Fayetteville Hall, on Monday evening 8th inst... bright flames poured forth in volumes. All this time, Major Anderson scarcely fired a shot. His barbet guns, that is, and notwithstanding the inclemancy of the weather the the guns on the ramparts, were untenable. The burn Call made on you by to-night's mail for two regi- Hall was filled to verflowing with a large and enthusi- shells and grape-shot scattered like hall over them, at astic audience. Quite a number of ladies were present, drove the soldiers under cover. Not one dared show his and many of them wore the badge of the Southern

conclusively, that the Southern Rights Party is gaining from the Floating Battery and from Moultrie was also very

Col. Thos. Waddill, on taking the chair, made a patriotic and spirited address, and explained the object of the meeting to be the endorsement of the mass meet- from Johnson is the Iron Battery of Cummings, mount ing, held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22nd and ten guns, viz: three ten-inch columbiads, three sixty 23d of last month. The Col. being a delegate to that meeting, gave a glowing description of the enthusiasm, doubt was scarcely injured by the weak fire Major Anders which pervaded that assembly, composed as it was, of kept upon it. The battery was commanded by Major representatives from all parts of the State, from the vens, of the Citadel Cadets. Under his direction each she mountains to the sea boards. The Col. gave some well | tound its destination within the walls of Fumter, and during directed blows to the "watch and wait" party, and urged ter went wide its mark. the necessity of immediate secession, if we would preserve | Or the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Sunte the rights and honor of North Carolina. There was a is one of the strongest sides of Moultrie. During the past very interesting historical part to the Col.'s speech, in displaying to the audience a simon pure copy of the Observer, dated July 12th, 1855, avowing the strongest | Fort, and made the gunners perfectly secure while at work disunion sentiments and declaring that Nor h Carolina | From this point throughout the engagement vast number would resist the encroachments and inquiries of the of hot shot and heavy balls were discharged with preusen North. He said the paragraph before his eyes was a prophecy as clearly spoken and fulfilled as any chapter in the sacred volume, in pointing out the present crisis | two forty-two pounders, and its impenetrable sides of which would find them disunionist. But a spade "was not always a spade," and he supposed they would be able to describe the difference. The Col. concluded his time of the soldier, at euchre or bluff. The Mortar Batter

remarks amidst thunders of applause. Col. McDuffie, as chairman of the committee appointed on Thursday evening, reported the following resolu-

tions, which were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The people of the county of Cumberland in Convention, in December last, resolved, and declared that this crisis in our national affairs should not pass without a final and definite settlement of the slavery question; and as State at the Capitol of the State on Tuesday next, the all efforts to an adjustment honorable and equitable to the

Resolved, That every legal and constitutional effort should with our sister southern States in their confederate capacity, with whom we are identified in interest and feeling. Resolved. That to attain this end, we cheerfully endorse silent, and our men active. These soldiers were not allow the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting, held in the town of Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of March, ed in when the shot from Carolina's batteries became

Resolved, That in response to the suggestions of that meeting, we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "the Southern Rights Association of the town of Fayetteville;" the object of such association being the promotion and advocacy of the principles and policy of the Southern Rights party of North Carolina. Resolved, That the officers of this association shall consist of a President and Vice-President, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee, con-

sisting of three persons from each captain's district of the town of Favetteville. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens from each of the other districts of half an hour. The firing from without continued, and if all Cumberland and Harnett counties, to form Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts. Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a general

meeting of the Southern Rights citizers of this and Harnett County, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 14th of May, being the week of Superior Court, for the purpose of forming county organization; as also to appoint delegates to the Southern Rights Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on WHEREAS, The recent elections held in this State resulted unfavorably to the calling of a Convention, and we be-

people of North Carolina : therefore Resolved, That we most respectfully invite the attention of his Excellency, John W. Filis, to the propriety of reassembling the State Legislature, to call a convention of the people of this State, to form an alliance with our southern sister Confederate States. Resolved, That in the mean time we will resist to the

bitter end, both with our blood and treasure, any attempt by Lincoln to reinforce any of the arsenals, forts, docks or magazines, situate in this State. Resolved, That while we commiserate a people blinded

by a fanatical stupidity, exulting over inglorious deeds of rapine and murder, whose abolition fires have consumed ail that was good in their character or exalted in their nature ern, co-operating separation from them. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Herald and Journal, Wilmington, State Journal, Raleigh, and other secession journals in the State.

He gave a faithful account of his stewardship, of the earnest efforts made by himself and colleagues to restore peace to the country, and to induce the Black Republicans to extend to their Southern brethren the sympathy and justice designed in the bond and spirit of the Union, of the repeated trials to effect an adjustment of the political difficulties pending. He portrayed the system of legislation employed by our enemies to injure and oppress us, and most earnestly declared his conviction that nothing could be expected from the North, which ought to satisfy a true, loyal North Carolinian. As well, he said, migh he pluck the shining sun from the heavens and bathe it in old ocean, as to extort from the party in power a recognition of slaves as property .-This was an institution of North Carolina as well as South Careida, and if her people were not prepared to surrender it, then they must defend it, with the aid of her sisters of the Southern Confederacy. We had watched and waited long enough. We had watched readiness for active service. A number of volunteer the encroachment of our enemies upon our rights and our property, and we were waiting until they dspoiled us of both. Most eloquently did he appeal to North Caroli-nians to stand by their arms to take the good old North part of the Executive: State, now drifting on the tide of Black Republicanism, to a safe anchorage in the Southern Confederacy. He dent of the Confederate States, do issue this my Property of the Confederate States, do issue the Confederate States, do issue the Confederate States of wanted to go now. Now was the accepted time and clamation, convoking the Congress of the Continuous the department of the Confidence of the Continuous the Congress of the Continuous the now the day of salvation at least for the honor of North States for the transaction of business at the Capitol. Carolina. He closed by avowing himself an unqualified the city of Montgomery, on the twenty-ninth dis secessionist per se. He received the enthusiastic applause April, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, of which all so of his audience throughout his appear of his audience throughout his speech.

On motion, the chairman appointed a committee of five to report permanent officers for the Southern Rights Club of Fayetteville, consisting of Henry Mullins, J. H. Cook, A. N. McDonald, T. S. Lutterloh, and K. A.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next. T. WADDIL, Chairman.

B. F. Pearce, | Secretaries. J. A. King,

Important from Washington. that Lieut. Gen. Scott has tendered to the President his resignation, and is now en route for Richmond city, where he will offer his services to Correct or Richmond city, be a bloody retribution. The English and French to the property of the control of the cont where he will offer his services to Governor Letcher to su's had protested and struck their flags. Up to the delend his native State from Northern control of the su's had protested and struck their flags. defend his native State from Northern aggression.

From the Charleston Courier. FORT SUMTER RESTORED! The Victory Complete !- " Our Flag is There !" South Carolina Triumphant! - Surrender and De

parture of Major Anderson. To report in full and adequately the great and glorious events of Friday and Saturday, wou'd require a volume and better opportunities than we can now command. We can be together for the present the facts of most recommend. only group together for the present the facts of most prom

In continuation of our report of Saturdy morning. In continuation of our report of cautity morning, we state that the firing was kept up slowly through the night, and after our report was closed. The effect and succession on Friday were even better than according of the shooting on Friday were even better than we then of the shooting on Friday we that the wood work of For apposed, for we three times but was extinguished, Saturday will be ever memorable in the annals of our State and our country as the date of an unparalleled victory Marked by no bloodshed, it is, nevertheless, a most as Marked by no bloom. In a description of its details, we tonishing feat of arms. In a description of its details, we shall endeavor to lay the facts before our readers as cor

The effect on Friday night, as most persons in the cit

obscured by rain clouds, and the horizon was as dark as Erebus. The guns were worked with vigor, and their boom ing was heard with astonishing distinctness, because the wind was blowing in shore. At each discharge, a luris sheet of flame was belched forth, and then another and ar other was seen before the report reached the ears. The spectacle was grand. Sometimes a shell would burst in mid-air, directly over the doomed fortress, and at all time the missiles of this character could be distinguished in their course by the trail of fire left momentarily behind ther All night nearly the streets of the city was thronged with people. The housetops, the Battery, the wharves, shipping and every available space for wi nessing the splend decep was thronged with people, notwithstanding the peltin storm, which during most of the night was raging. The fire from all the forts, Sumter included, and from the batte. ries of the Confederate States, was kept up with unabated vigor till early dawn. Then the rapidity of the discharger gradually diminished. When the sun rose, all the cloud which had obscured the night were dissipated. The da was a beautiful one. The air balmy and refreshing. streets were soon filled with citizens, male and female, white and black, young and old. From the Battery to the whater and the steeples - hither and thither they went, eagerly seek ing the best positions to use their glasses and telescopes. Until about eight o'clock but a few random shots were fired from our batteries, Sumter only occasionally replying Then it became apparent that the fortress on which all exwere rivetted was on fire. A dense smoke was seen grad; ally to rise above its ramparts. The fort certainly was or fire. This appeared evident, though some supposed it was merely a signal of A derson to draw in the fleet to his aid

ment was made to this end by two of the war ships, and we thought soon to see the sand flying in all directions from the Morris' Island batteries. Towards ten o'clock, attention was riveted upon Sum now beyond doubt there was a fire in the Fort. It was

In the offing, quietly riding at anchor, were clearly disting

guished four vessels ranged in line directly over the ber an apparently blockading the port completely. The long black

bulls and smoke stacks of two of the vessels proved them to

be Federal steamers. Every one anxious y awaited the

sue. The suspense was very exciting. Will they come

and engage the batteries was the query on every ones line

Poltroons, if they do not was the response. Certainly, even

person expected, fully expected the engagement to become

general. By the aid of glasses it was thought that a move

head, but at the risk of having it taken off. From the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, a continuous fire was kept up, and, as was afterwards known, it playe The meeting was indeed a glorious one, and proved sad havor with that portion of Sumter facing it. The little

> As we stand on the Charleston Battery looking seaward you have a Mortar Battery and Fort Johnson nearest city, perhaps two miles and a half off. A mile and a ha pounders, three mortars, and one rifled cannon. The r working its guns were perfectly protented. Their sand the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this charac

military art could suggest Its murlons, moat, glacis enbrazures, &c., perfectly protect the weak wal s of the of fully attested by the walls of Sumter. Behind a point of Sullivan's Island nearest Charleston to

and Palmetto logs. Every shot told from this point, the men were so secure in their impenetrable position if they whiled away their hours of relief in the favorite ras on Mount Pleasant, is five hundred yards from the Floating Battery. It mounts but two mortars, but they are in excellent range of Sumter, and most of the shells were thrown with great precision. Throughout Saturday morning they were all activity. Three times they set Anderson's barracks on fire and twice for him to employ all his force in drawing water and thro ing it on the fire. The more effectually to do this it was necessary for some of the men to go outside the walls a

Floating Battery was stationed, with its two six y-four an

hand buckets through the port holes, exposed to the territ fires of the batteries and torts. This expedient for obtain ing water, was not, however, resorted to until the th time the quarters were on fire and the flames had increase in fury to an alarming pitch. In the meantime his gats we ed to be exposed more than a few minutes, but were order Towards noon flames burst from every quarter, and por ed from many of the port holes. The destruction of the tress was inevitable; men could not breathe smoke at

flame. Still hot shot and shells were poured into it, and the soldiers were driven for refuge into the casemates. These are spacious bomb-proof arches with walls fifted feet thick, and afford adequate protection. The wind was blowing from the West, driving the small across the Fort into the embrasures, where the guines were at work; but at the time, as if seized with a new pulse the guns of the Fort were again active, and the shift came from it in rapid succession. This lasted for perhapt

thing was redoubled. In conversing with those about him, Anderson was free expressions of regret at the necessity which compeled destruction of public property. On being introduced to Major Stevens, of the Iran

ery, Anderson complimented that gentleman on the ciency of his battery. He assured the Carolina efficer that his work cou'd be no better done. Anderson also expressed some surprise at the remarkat ssue of so lengthy a bombardment in the total absence bloodshed. Truly, in the remarkable words of Fred lieve that this result did not reflect the wishes of the free Lincoln, "nebody is hurt" as yet. Major Anderson rela ated the assurance that the two explosions in his Saturday were caused by the ignition of loaded by which could not be removed from the burning building He also stated that the fort had been on fire three ton the first day, but that he extinguished it He expe some one then to come and help him put out the figure, a

said that it was nothing more than usual in cavilized watts He repeatedly, even when unquestioned, lamented the de struction of the public property. After remaining in the Fort some minutes, Maj. All got into the barge of Capt. Gillis, of the U. S. Navy. rowed to the steamer Isabel The boat was manne eight Federal sailors, and carried in her stein sheets a smill Federal Flag. During the disemparka ion the same was still waving over Sumter,

On board the Isabel, during the temporary sheeted Maj. Anderson, Capt. Gillis said he did not know whet Anderson would go round to New York in the Isabe the Fleet. This he would determine when he got Hon. Warren Winslow next addressed the meeting. Anderson was much moved on leaving the rort pressed himself neither sorry nor glad. He said h plenty of provisions, and his men attested the fact, for were the best looking starvelings we have ever seen. Soon after Anderson went on board the lastel, a of fifty guns was fired in rapid succession from the rai of Sumter, and in the midst of the firing the Federal was hauled down, in view of the thousands of special As soon as the garrison were ready to leave, the Coaled

went out and got into a boat to witness the spectacle lowering the flag.

The lowering of the flag took place at quarter past.

The lowering of the flag took place at quarter past. o'clock. The hoisting of the Confederate flag did not place till an bour afterwards. Every one was thrown consternation at the untoward accident occurring to evacuating forces. At nine o'clock the troops had not gone out to ses.

ate troops landed from a steamer and took possession.

PROCLAMATION By the President of the Confederate States of America WHEREAS an extraordinary occasion has occurred

rendering it necessary and proper that the Congress of the Confederate States shall convene to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, Pro-

shall at that time be entitled to act as members of the body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Con-[L. S.] federate States, at Montgomery, this twelfthday of April, Anno Domini, 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

By the President. R. Toombs, Secretary of State. From St. Domingo.

England and France protest against the Surrender the Republic to Spain. NEW YORK, April 14.—Advices from St. Domingo say that the surrender of that Republic to Spain to 22d our representative had made no movement.